

The Daily Gazetteer.

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7th 1359.



HERE is nothing can be of greater Use to the Subjects under any Government, than to point out to them the Means by which other Governments have been subverted; and the People, from the full Enjoyment of Peace and Plenty, of Peace and Prosperity, thrown into the wretched State, first of Discord and Dissension, and then of Misery and abject Subjection. But if this be proper under all Governments, it is peculiarly so under such as profess to leave the People free. Reason and Experience teach, that in Free States Factions must readily rise, and are with the greatest Difficulty subdued; whence it is evident, that the greatest Aff of Patriotism in any Free State is to expose False Patriots, because False Patriotism is the Disease in which such Constitutions naturally leap, and by which, as History shews us, they have been usually overthrown. In a former Paper I touched on the Methods used to corrupt the Inhabitants of the City of Paris in the Time of the League; and as I have Reason to think that Paper was of Use, so I know not any Subject which can afford more Matter for just and rational Reflections. I shall at present endeavour to explain what were the pretended Causes for setting that League on foot; what were the real Motives which engaged the principal Actors therein to do as they did; and what Issue their Actions had with Respect to their Country and themselves. On all which, if there be any Room left, I shall take the Liberty of making some few Observations; the Justice of which I shall refer to the Reader, as also the Application; for I will never practise that myself which I have condemned in another, or pretend by injurious Parallels to hurt the Reputation of Men against whom nothing could be alleged in the Way of a direct and positive Charge.

In all Countries where the People are divided in their religious Opinions, they will of Course be divided in their Sentiments as to Civil Government. For either the Legal Government leans more to one Side than to the other, and then it is immediately held illegal by those who find themselves in Danger; or else it preserves an exact Neutrality, and then, tho' it may be acknowledged by both, it is affectionately eyed by neither. For whatever some Men may say, Religious Principles are the true Sources of Civil Obedience; and where the former are wanting, the latter, tho' it may remain for a little Time, will gradually diminish, and at length wear quite away. In France, when the League, which was the Birth of the Cardinal de Lorraine, was first broach'd, the People were Papists and Protestants. The Papists were a great Majority, but they again were divided into such as were strictly Papists, that is pinn'd their Faith solely on the Papal Authority; and such as, tho' they were not Protestants, yet acknowledged themselves only of the Gallican Church; whence they concluded that they were always to unite the Cause of God and their Country, by remaining equally good Catholics and good Frenchmen. The Protestants were very zealous for their Religion; and as this Zeal concurr'd with their Civil Duty, they were as zealous as they were zealous. In what I say of the League, I shall confine myself to the Time of Henry IV. because it would take up too much Time and Room to state the Condition of the French Affairs under the Reign of his Predecessor. The first Thing the League pretended was, to secure the Catholic Religion; and on this was grounded the refusing to crown a Protestant Prince for the Lawful Successor to the Throne. The next Point was the securing the Liberty of the People, which they said had been tyrannically invaded by Henry III. But as to Henry IV. they could only pretend to fear he might prove a Tyrant; they had never acknowledged him for King; they had never submitted to his Government, and therefore they could charge no Act of Tyranny upon him. They did not pretend to do it. They stuck to their Two Capital Principles, Religion and Liberty; and by committing the one to the Care of Popular Preachers, the other to certain Demagogues, who were possessed of a strange Volubility of Tongue, the Chiefs of the League main-

tain'd themselves in the Possession of a Power infinitely greater, and more grievous, than any of the French Kings had ever exercised: And this without paying any visible Respect to that very Religion which they pretended to defend.

The only Way to know Men's Private Thoughts is to consider their Publick Actions. It is impossible for a Man to be a Saint in his Heart, and a Devil in his Deeds. Experience indeed has shewn us, that Men have sometimes been impudent enough to expect the World should believe this; nay, and what is still more, the Majority of Mankind have believed it. But this does not alter the Nature of Things. In all such Cases the Few are known, and the Many, Fool. By their Actions, therefore, we must judge of the real Intentions of those of whom we are speaking. Every Body knows, that the Princes of the House of Lorraine were Chiefs of the League. They were the Dukes of Guise, Mayenne, and Mercœur. The Duke of Guise was very young, but young as he was he had a Mind to be King, which was the Point he pursu'd, tho' at certain Times by different Roads. For sometimes he flatter'd himself with the Thoughts of attaining the Crown by Way of Election; and at other Times he imagined he might secure it, by marrying the King of Spain's Daughter, who might be declared Hereditary Queen of France. The Duke of Mayenne, under the Title of Lieutenant General of the Crown, was possessed of more than Regal Authority, which he was resolved to keep as long as he could, and then to exchange for the Title of King, or at least for a very extended Sovereignty, if he was contented with that, tho' under an inferior Title. As for the Duke of Mercœur, he, as Governor for the League, was actually possessed of very large Territories, many great Cities, and several strong Fortresses, all which he kept to his own Use; and provided he might always do this, he seems to have been modest enough to have desired no more. His Example, however, was dangerous, for it put many other great Lords upon the like Projects; so that the League Principals started up every Day. As for the Sixteen they were absolute in Paris; and they resolved to continue so. Every talkative Clergyman erected himself into a Kind of Head of the Church, which was a Post he could not think of laying down, and therefore no Wonder that he ventured upon any Doctrine which might help to keep it up. But it is Time to see how much all this cost the People.

That Part of the Kingdom which either thro' the Loyalty of its Inhabitants, or thro' the Fortune of War, was subject to the King, enjoyed its ancient Form of Government, and the People were only burthen'd with those unavoidable Expences which were necessary to subsist such a Force as was sufficient to enable the King to protect them, and to such Losses as they from time to time suffered by the Incursions of the Leaguers, who in Point of Discipline and Mercy, were pretty nearly related to the Tartars. The Princes and great Lords in the Provinces adhering to the League, governed by no other Laws but the Will, supported by a Military Force, which scrupled not any Kind of Violence, well knowing that Peace would be their Destruction. In Paris the Sword was the Supreme Law; the Towns were all armed, divided into Companies and Regiments, and being enchanted with the Words RELIGION and LIBERTY, they not only forgot the Principles of Civil Duty, and the immutable Laws of Morality, but they in a Manner forgot to eat, or to enjoy the common Necessaries of Life. For pressed by a close Siege, they chose first to feed on Horses, Dogs, Cats, and at last to perish by Famine. Hundreds in a Day, rather than accept of that Religion and that Liberty for which they pretended to fight; as shall be shewn presently.

As to Religion; that of the Leaguers hath been already defined under the Notion of High Papists, which was what they always gave themselves out to be, and as such pretended to depend immediately and implicitly upon the Pope in all Things. But when Sixtus V. who, tho' a furious and ambitious Man, was still a Man of Parts and Penetration, began to see what ill Effects his Excommunication of Henry IV. had produced, and thereupon began to shew a visible Dislike of the League, the Parisian Priests immediately fell off from him; and when they had

the News of his Death, had the Impudence to tell the People from the Pulpits, That God had delivered the Church from a wicked Pope, and themselves from the Necessity of Preaching against him, which otherwise they must have done. With respect to Government, it was People struck at the very Fundamentals of the Gallick Constitution. One Day they were for taking away the Salique Law, and making their Kingdom hereditary in the strictest Sense. The next they had a Notion of declaring it Election. Nay, the Duke of Mayenne actually assembled the Estates, in order to proceed to such an Election. From which Project he departed, when he found they would not elect him. In the mean time, they lived under the most oppressive, the most scandalous Tyranny! A Tyranny void of any colourable Right! A Tyranny which proceeded not on the common Principles of Equity, even in private Cases! A Tyranny, as mutable as it was grievous! One Day the Sixteen, by their own Authority, hang'd the President Brisson, then the 3rd Magistrate in the Kingdom. A while after the Duke of Mayenne came and hang'd up Four of the Sixteen, not only without Trial, but without Notice. These very Parisians, who could not bear the Authority of their natural Prince, admitted a Spanish Garrison; and those who complained that in the late Reigns the Laws were enfeebled by a bad Administration, lived now without Laws at all. This is in some measure a true, tho' it is certainly a very sad Resemblance of the Miseries which Hypocrisy on the one Side, and popular Credulity on the other, brought on a great Nation. Let us now see how they were removed.

When Henry IV. consented to be of the Religion of the Majority of his People, the wiser Catholics joining the loyal Protestants, gave him such a Superiority, that it appeared plainly he would by Degrees reduce the whole Kingdom by Force. The Chiefs of the League perceiving this, and being already much divided amongst themselves, prudently thought proper to make Terms each for himself; and since they could live no longer by the Plunder, to acquire something by consenting to the Redemption of their Country, which they accordingly did, and had extraordinary good Terms given them. As to the Remainder of the Sixteen, and the pious, preaching Priests of Paris, who had held forth Rebellion for Gospel, and persuaded their Hearers to think a Spirit of Sedition the supreme Degree of Sanctity, they were constrained to march off with the Spanish Garrison into the Netherlands, where, detested by all Degrees of People, most of them perished for mere Want. The People had their old Constitution again, in spite of their own Endeavours to destroy it; but the Leaguers of the League, lying hidden amongst them, hath from time to time caus'd such Irruptions, as by Degrees hath estranged their Princes from this, their capital City; and hath had other ill Consequences, which we have not Space to enumerate. Thus the League, with all its specious Pretences, appear'd in the End to be only a snare to draw in the People to make themselves miserable in the most extreme Degree, that they might raise to an unreasonable Pitch of Greediness a few ambitious, greedy and self-interested Men. So that, after all, the People were saved by losing their Point; and after being undone by many Victories, were restored by an absolute Submission. For those who took Care of themselves, took none of the People, their Security being the Effects of the Mercy of that King, whom with such Obstinacy they had resisted.

After so long a Story, our Reflections cannot be too short. Let us then observe that RELIGION and LIBERTY are a couple of as fair Words as any in our Language; and therefore, since the Parisians were deceived under Colour of these, there is no tracing to Words how fair soever. That the Dukes of Guise, Mayenne and Mercœur were Men of great Quality, and had great Interest in their Country; so that there is no relying on the Probity of Ambitious Persons, let their Qualities or Characters be what they will. That the Sixteen were most of them of the meanest of the Citizens in Paris; whence this Rule may be drawn, That Times are like to be troublesome, when New Men affect to be Publick Orators, and Falke talk of representing Others, while People know but very little of Themselves. That after ever so much Discord and Confusion, Things must

must sett'e on their old Bottom, and let the Expence of restoring them come to what it will, the People must discharge the *Whole Account*. After which, those who were the *First* to mislead them, will be the *First* to laugh at them; and having made themselves easy at their Charge, will take Care to secure their ill-got Possessions, by promoting Laws for restraining that Power, which had been so ill used by themselves. History is written for our *Information*; and if we will be blind, it will not avail us much to cry when we are fallen into the *Ditch*.

R. FREEMAN.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Oct. 20. The following is an Extract of a private Letter from Cadiz to a Gentleman in this City, dated Sept. 20. 1739.

A List of the Spanish Men of War at Cadiz, Biscay, and Carthagena, &c.

Just commissioned at Caraccas.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.
Captain Royal	-	114
Santa Isabel	-	80

In Commission at ditto.

St. Louis	-	60
Pidgeon	-	54
S. Francis	-	46
Four Bomb-ketches & Mortars, each	-	10

At Puntals, ready equipp'd.

St. Isidro, Commandant	-	64	500
St. Fernando	-	64	500
Strength	-	62	450
Royal Family	-	66	500
Asia	-	64	500
Andalusia	-	64	500
Grega	-	26	125
Vame	-	54	400
Greyhound	-	44	400
Two Pacquet-boats, 18 Guns each and 100 Men	-	36	200

Convoy for the Flota, when they can get out.

St. Anthony	-	64	500
New Spain	-	64	500

At Biscay.

St. Phillip	-	80	700
Princess	-	70	600
Queen	-	70	600
Prince	-	70	600
Galicia	-	70	600
St. James	-	70	600
St. Anne	-	70	600
St. Charles	-	64	500

At Carthagena.

America, Commandant	-	65	500
Hercules	-	66	500
Constant	-	70	600
Aurora & Two Frigates	-	28	200
Eagle & that Rows	-	28	200

Total Guns 1980
Total Men 12775

The Admirals who command the above Squadrons are,

El Signor Pintado, Lieutenant-general of the Squadron at Pontales.
Count Clavijo, Lieutenant-general for the Flota.
Don Prospero Pardo, Commandant at Biscay, dead.
Count Vera, Commandant at Carthagena.

Dublin, Oct. 23. On Monday last died at his House in Raheenroney in the County of Wicklow, within a small Mile of Clonnygal and on Thursday was buried Mr. Josias Parsley, aged last Michaelmas 106, he had his Senses entire and perfect to the Day of his Death, and had not lost a Tooth, and could crack Nuts as well as any Man of 25 Years of Age; his Brother died in Yorkshire this time two Years, likewise aged 106; and his Brother Capt. Parsley, who lived at Rower-town within 4 Miles of Naas, lived odds of an hundred Years. It is very remarkable, that the three Brothers Lives added together should 312 Years; and what is further remarkable and extraordinary is, that Mr. Josias Parsley got his youngest Son when he was 80 Years of Age, and his Wife 53.

On Thursday next the Right Hon. the Earl of Barrymore will embark for England.

The Right Hon. Edward Walpole, Esq; will stay here a Fortnight.

Last Week a dreadful Fire happened in Mullingoe, which burnt fifteen Houses down to the Ground, in less than the Space of one Hour.

H O M E P O R T S.

Portsmouth, Oct. 29. Just come to Spithead, the Westerweykes, Horn, a Dutch Man of War, from Curacao; also the Pomroy, Fitchet, from Guernsey. The Joseph and William Snow, from South Carolina for London, is ashore on the Nedles.

Doer, Oct. 29. Arrived the Sea-horse, Randall, from Maryland; the Micajah and Philip, Waffe, from Virginia; the Sufannah, Latchford, from Jamaica; and the Success, Cowley, laden with Cocoa, from the Carraccas, for the South Sea Company.

Deal, Oct. 29. Wind N. In the Downs are his Majesty's Ships the Dunkirk and Colchester; the Priscilla, Carter, for Barbados, with the rest of the Outward-bound as per Yesterday. Arrived the Elizabeth and Martha, Woodward, from Monserrat; the Elizabeth, Trowles, from Antigua; the City of Roan, Pendell, from Shorcham for Amsterdam; and the Southend, Judd, from Maryland.

Gravesend, Oct. 29. Pass'd by the Betty, Johnson, from Maryland; Pensbury, Hillier, from Philadelphia; the Thomas and Mary, Mercer, from Faro; the Sophia, Henderson, from St. Kitts; and the Kingsfisher, Lewis, from Jersey.

L O N D O N.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Oct. 29. This Day an Express arrived from Capt. Cooper, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Chester, at Spithead, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, with Letters from Rear Admiral Haddock, dated September the 26th, giving an Account, that on the 23d of September a rich Spanish Ship, called the St. Joseph, bound from the Carraccas, and belonging to the Guipulcoan Company, was taken off of Cadiz. The said Ship St. Joseph, arrived at Spithead Yesterday the 28th Instant, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Chester. The Money and Goods on board, as mentioned in the Bill of Lading, are computed to be worth upwards of 100000 l. Sterling, besides Silver and other Effects not expressed in the Bill of Lading, which are supposed to amount to a considerable Value. Her Invoice consists of 100000 Pansgas of Calcao, each 110 lb. wt. above 100000 lb. wt. of Varias Tobacco, and 30000 Pieces of Eight, Registered. The Ship is about 800 Tons, has 44 Guns mounted, but has Ports for 60. Lieutenant Thompson was made Commander of her.

The Aurora, Capt. Maxwell, bound from the Western Island to Lisbon, was lately taken by a Spanish Privateer and carried to St. Ubes.

Yesterday Morning died at his House in West-Smithfield, in an advanced Age, Mr. Walter Sutton, a very eminent Haberdasher of Hats; and Major of the Red Regiment of Train'd-bands of this City, which Honour he had enjoy'd many Years with the greatest Reputation. His Integrity to those with whom he had Dealings in Trade, together with his Affability to every one he was related to, as an Officer, makes his Death truly regretted.

On Saturday next the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Judges, &c. will meet in the Court of Exchequer and nominate three Gentlemen of each County in England for his Majesty to prick down one, to serve the Office of Sheriff for the Year ensuing.

Yesterday Henry Monk, Esq; a Gentleman of a considerable Fortune in Ireland, was married to the Lady Arabella Bentinck, Second Sister to his Grace the Duke of Portland; a beautiful young Lady, with a very considerable Fortune.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth-day, who then enter'd into the 57th Year of his Age, the Morning was usher'd in with Ringing of Bells, at Noon there was a most splendid Appearance of the Nobility, Gentry, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, to pay their Compliments to his Majesty at St. James's; at Night there was a Ball, which was extremely splendid, and was open'd by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and the Princess Amelia.

His Majesty withdrew about Twelve, and the Quality broke up about Two in the Morning.

On this Occasion the Guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired about one o'Clock at Noon; and in the Evening there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and other publick Demonstrations of Joy throughout London and Westminster.

At two o'Clock the Ode was perform'd before his Majesty, the Duke and Princesses in the old Council-Chamber; and is as follows:

O D E.

Recitativo.

T WAS on the glorious Morn,
The Festal Date of *Cæsar* born,
When, radiant as the rising Sun,
The smiling Monarch on his People shone
Around in gradual Order plac'd,
Their Eyes upon his gracious Eye to fast,
Stood every Virtue from his Source deriv'd;
While pining Envy and mistaken Zeal
(For such mist-ken Men may feel)
Are of the Blessing by themselves depriv'd.

Air.

The happy Crowd remote
With Rapture gaze,
And strike the vocal Note
To *Cæsar*'s Praise.
Assist ye lifting Throng
To hail the Day;
Assist the grateful Song
To *Cæsar*'s Sway.

Chorus.

The vaulted Palace rings;
The joyous Throng,
To *Albion*'s best of Kings,
Sustain the Song
To George and Peace they sing
To *Rome* they vie,
Where never smil'd a King
On Liberty.

Recitativo.

Nor could, while Subjects to themselves, their Sway
A Bliss like Liberty convey.
Ambition there in various Forms prevail'd.
Now Senates, Consuls, People, rul'd and fall'd.
As each were check'd in their contested Cause,
New Foreign Wars, or old Agrarian Laws
Became Pretences, while sinister Views
With annual Jars the General Weal refuse.

Air.

Happy Britain, firm and free,
Queen of Isles and Liberty,
Keep thy Prince and Senates One,
Feuds like those shall ne'er be known;
Peace and Plenty Hand in Hand,
Smiling o'er thy fertile Land,
Still shall visit every Swain,
Each a King while *George* shall reign.

Recitativo.

Britains, these Blessings of this gentle Sway,
Let grateful Hearts in Unity repay.

Air.

If utmost Views from conquer'd Foes
Can be with Thousands sav'd, acquit'd,
What happier State than Britain knows
Can by Ambition be desir'd?
Ruthless Heroes pant for Wars,
Their Conquests are their own Defeat;
Then most they triumph when they spare;
None but the Just are truly Great.

Chorus.

To distant Isles the Sound repeat,
None but the Just are truly Great.

B A N K R U P T S.

Robert Blundell, of Bishopsgate-street, London, Grocer.

John Parr, of the Parish of St. Paul Covent-garden, in the County of Middlesex, Victualler and Chapman.

Norton Bowles, of Friday-street, London, Soap-baker.

Joseph Hambleton, of Lambeth, in the County of Surry, Refiner.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.

Morning 11 07
Evening 11 39

Bank Stock 135 3-8ths. India 153. South Sea 93. Old Annuity 106 1-half. New ditto 106 1-half. Three per Cent. 97. Seven per Cent. Loan 107 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-half. Royal Assurance 88 3-4ths. London Assurance 111 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 21. 9 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 15 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 11 1/2. Premium. Salt Talties 1-half to 1 1/4. English Copper 3 1/2. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 1/2. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 93 3-4ths. Million Bank 111. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 51 6 s.

Trinity-House, London, October 27, 1739.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the *Whitaker* Broom is blown down, and that a *White* Broom will be forthwith laid instead thereof, till a Reason can be placed.